Recovery of naxal uniforms in Raipur

1322. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Raipur police and Rajnandgaon police recovered large number of naxal uniforms from a shop run by a railway employee;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware that naxal elements have percolated deep in the establishment in the State of Chhattisgarh and run their own intelligence network who provide tip off to naxals; and

(d) if so, what mechanism has been developed by Government to clean the administration and strengthen its own intelligence network to find out naxal build up in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) As reported by Chhattisgarh Police, 42 pairs of pants and shirts and 40 metres of cloth meant for naxalites were recovered in Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh from a tailoring shop being run by the wife of a Railway employee at her husband's Railway quarter. The case is under investigation.

(c) and (d) As reported by Chhattisgarh Police, there are no reports of the naxalites infiltrating into the State administration. The State Government has established a dedicated State Special Intelligence Branch to collect Intelligence related to naxalite activities.

The support provided by the Central Government to the State includes deployment of 13 battalions of Central paramilitary forces (inclusive of 1 battalion of State and Armed Police on inter-State deputation) to assist the State Police; sanctioning of 4 India Reserve Battalions to the State; assistance for strengthening of the State Police and Intelligence agencies through the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces; re-imbursement of security-related expenditure; assistance in training of the State Police; and sharing of Intelligence from time to time.

Expenditure on Liberhan Commission

1323. DR. K. MALAISAMY:
SHRI S. ANBALAGAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Liberhan Commission constituted to go into the demolition of Babri Masjid is in existence for 15 years and is paid by Government;

(b) if so, what is the total expenditure of the public exchequer on this commission so far; and

(c) how long it is proposed to be allowed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 746.18 lakh has been incurred on the Commission till February, 2008.

(c) Till the Commission submits its report.

Conference of Chief Ministers

†1324. SHRI KRISHAN LAL BALMIKI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of Chief Ministers was held on 5th September, 2006 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister;

(b) whether the Chief Minister of Rajasthan had expressed opinion regarding strengthening the security measures keeping in view the internal security of the country;

(c) whether Rajasthan Government had proposed to provide financial assistance for strict monitoring of internal security and to remain in contact with the public to make the rural police more effective;

(d) whether Government is considering to provide financial assistance/grant to control the terrorist and spying activities and strengthen the rural police, desert police; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Rajasthan Government has requested for financial assistance for rural and desert policing.

(d) and (e) The Central Government has been providing financial assistance to the State Governments for modernization and upgradation of the police in the States under the Scheme for Modernisation of States Police Forces. Under the Scheme, assistance is being provided for equipments, weaponry, infrastructure in the form of Police Station and other buildings, mobility, training, etc. A component of desert policing has also been included in the scheme from 2005-06. An amount of Rs. 3 crores, Rs. 12 crores and Rs. 9 crores has been released for this purpose to the Rajasthan Government in 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 respectively. There is no separate component for rural policing, *per se,* under the Scheme. The Rajasthan Government has been advised to cover the requirements for this purpose in their proposals under the relevant admissible items under the Scheme.

Proposals for bifurcation/reorganization of States

1325. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL:
SHRI DARA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received recommendations from some State Governments for bifurcation/reorganization of States; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO GAVIT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Special laws to deal with Naxalism

1326. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the increased naxal activities in the various States of the country Government proposes to enact special laws on naxal;

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when the laws are expected to be enacted; and

(c) the State-wise details of the assistance provided to the States by Government during the last three years to tackle the vexed problem of naxals in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Central Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Law and order being a State subject, action with respect to various aspects/issues related to naxalite activities lies primarily in the domain of the concerned State Governments.

The Central Government, however, also closely monitors the situation and supplements the efforts of the State Governments in a variety of ways. These include deployment of Central paramilitary forces to assist the State Police Forces; sanctioning of India reserve battalions; assistance for strengthening of the State Police Forces and Intelligence agencies through the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces; re-imbursement of security-related expenditure under the Security Related Expenditure Scheme; assistance in training of State Police Forces through the Ministry of Defence, Central Police Organisations and Bureau of Police Research & Development; sharing of Intelligence; facilitating inter-State coordination; and assistance in development works through a range of schemes of various Ministries, including various income-generating, public-utility and social-security schemes of Ministries like Rural Development, Agriculture, Youth Affairs and Sports, Panchayati Raj and Tribal Affairs.

33 battalions of Central paramilitary forces (inclusiving of 1 battalion of State Armed Police on inter-State deputation) are currently deployed for assisting various State Police forces in dealing with naxalite activities: Andhra Pradesh 4; Bihar 4; Chhattisgarh 13; Jharkhand 5; Madhya Pradesh 1; Orissa 4; Uttar Pradesh 1; and West Bengal 1.

The details of the assistance provided by the Central Government under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces and the Security Related Expenditure Scheme are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of the assistance provided by the Central Government under the scheme for modernization of state police force and the security related expenditure scheme

(Rs. in crore)

State	Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces			Security Related Expenditure Scheme		
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Andhra Pradesh	79.93	101.41	88.12	2.82	13.16	6.10
Bihar	45.25	39.87	51.62	0.60	4.35	0.04
Chhattisgarh	32.72	40.74	57.06	2.00	10.85	9.68
Jharkhand	22.33	40.74	47.00	3.41	6.06	14.72
Madhya Pradesh	42.27	31.65	43.24	0.24	1.08	2.51
Maharashtra	71.00	88.78	105.10	1.26	2.72	5.26
Orissa	27.76	35.08	38.00	0.66	2.55	7.17
Uttar Pradesh	108.55	98.12	94.28	0.00	1.96	0.00
West Bengal	29.20	29.67	37.11	0.00	2.27	1.50
TOTAL:	459.01	506.06	561.53	10.99	45.00	46.98

Committee to determine steps to deal with terrorism

1327. SHRI S.K. KHABIR UDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had set up a Committee to determine steps to be taken against terrorism in India;

(b) if so, the recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) the action Government has so far taken on the report of the said Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) No Committee, as such, has been set up to determine steps against terrorism. However, there are a number of mechanisms at various levels, which regularly monitor and study developments relating to various aspects of terrorism, in the light of which appropriate action and counter measures are determined and taken on a continuing basis.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of the above.

Protection from external aggression after IMDT Act

1328. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:
SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, on July 14, 2005, Supreme Court in Writ Petition No. 131/2000 in the matter

of Sarbanand Sonwal *Vs.* Union of India, held that the illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1998 and the rules made thereunder, are ultra vires and struck it down and observed that the centre had not done its duty to protect Assam from 'external aggression';

(b) Government's evaluation of magnitude/threat perception of such aggression;

(c) who are responsible and who constitute this aggression; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to protect Assam from so called 'external aggression'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India *vide* its judgement dated 12.7.2005 in Writ Petition No. 131/2000 in the matter of Sarbanand Sonowal *Vs.* Union of India, held that the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983 and the Rules made thereunder, are ultra vires and struck it down. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, *inter alia,* directed that all cases shall be decided in the manner provided in the Foreigners Act, the Rules made thereunder and the procedure prescribed under the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964. The Government was also directed to constitute sufficient number of Tribunals under the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964, to effectively deal with cases of foreigners, who have illegally come from Bangladesh or are illegally residing in Assam.

(b) to (c) The Government is aware of illegal immigration/infiltration from Bangladesh into various parts of the country. However, as this activity takes place clandestinely, no specific details are available about the magnitude of this illegal infiltration.

(d) The Government has taken up various measures to curb illegal influx into the country, which *inter alia* includes strengthening of Border Security Force (BSF) and equipping them with modern and sophisticated equipments/gadgets; reduction of gaps between border outposts, intensification of patrolling, accelerated programme of construction of border roads and border fencing etc. The State Governments/UT Administration have been empowered under section 3(2) (c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946 to detect and deport foreign nationals illegally staying in India. Administrative instructions are issued from time to time requesting the State Governments/UT Administration to detect and deport illegal Bangladeshi migrants staying in the country. In addition, thirty-two (32) foreigners tribunals under the provisions of Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964 have been constituted in the State of Assam for detection of illegal migrants/foreigners.

Losses due to floods in the country

1329. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:
SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the losses suffered due to floods in different parts of country during last five years and current year, year-wise, Statewise, category-wise (human lives lost, cattle loss, property, house, crop loss, etc.);

(b) the additional expenditure, Central/State had to incur for flood-relief, year-wise;

(c) the losses suffered by Rajasthan due to floods during August 2006, amounts to relief requested from Centre, and Relief amount granted by Centre; and

(d) the measures Government intend to take to check endemic flood menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V.

RADHIKA SELVI): (a) to (d) The details of damage due to flash floods/floods/landslides/ cloudburst etc., as reported by the States/Union Territories during the last five years, are enclosed as Statement-I (*See* below).

State Governments are primarily responsible to take rescue and relief measures in the wake of natural calamities. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing financial and logistic support, where necessary. To ensure ready availability of funds with the States to undertake immediate rescue and relief operations in the wake of natural calamities, a Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) has been constituted with an allocated amount for each State, which is contributed by the Government of India and the concerned State Governments in the ratio of 3:1. For calamity of a severe nature, additional financial asistance is also considered from the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF), after following the laid down procedure.

Details of the funds released to the States from CRF and NCCF during the last five years is enclosed as Statement-II.

The Government of Rajasthan, in their memorandum, sought financial assistance of Rs. 3248.22 crore for management of floods during August, 2006.

Keeping in view the magnitude of the situation, the Government of India had released on 6th September, 2006, an amount of Rs. 350.00 crore, as per details given below, to enable the Government of Rajasthan to undertake rescue and relief operations in the affected areas:

(i) Rs. 163.66 crore as advance release of second instalment of Central share of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) for the year 2006-07.

(ii) Rs. 86.34 crore as advance release of 25% of the Central share of CRF for the year 2007-08.

(iii) Rs. 100.00 crore as 'on account' release from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF).

The 1st instalment of Central share of CRF for the year 2006-07 amounting to Rs. 163.66 crore was earlier released on 28th June, 2006.

The request of the Government of Rajasthan for additional Central assistance was considered by the High Level Committee which had approved the following assistance:—

(i) Rs. 240.44 crore from NCCF subject to adjustment of 75% of the balance available in the CRF account of the State for the instant calamity.

(ii) Rs. 5.00 crore from Special Component of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP).

(iii) Release of 60400 MT foodgrains for relief employment from the Special Component of Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY).

Flood Management being a State subject, the schemes for flood control are planned, funded and executed by the State Governments. The role of Central Government is technical, catalytical and promotional in nature. However, Government of India is providing Central assistance to State Governments to carry out flood control and river management works, in the critial reaches.

A State sector scheme proposed by the Ministry of Water Resources, namely "National Flood Management Programmes" with an outlay of Rs. 8000/- crore has been approved by the Government in principle, in November, 2007 for providing Central assistance to the State Government during XI Plan period (2007-12). It covers the critical flood management and erosion control works taken up by the States.